

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.
SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

A CARD.

FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock & Watch-Maker and Jeweler) respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he

will attend to the repairing of Clocks and Watches of every description;

MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY. ENGRAVING

done. From his experience in the

business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop.

N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.

Lexington, June 23, 1838 30-3



Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Store formerly occupied by CAVENFIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice WINES AND LIQUORS, he is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of Goods in his line, which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS. Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity with instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837 51-1f

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicinated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weakness.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

September 20, 1838.

THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of GROCERIES of M. B. MORRISON. At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. He has on hand at present, a large quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, LIQUORS, &c. which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

SAMUEL C. TROTTER.

N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Cheapside. The Stock is worth between \$3 and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payments easy.

S. C. TROTTER.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838 38-1f

N. Y. Spirit of the Times & Turf Register.

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. W. TRUMBULL, Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. Sept. 15, 1836 55-1f

OYSTERS.

A FEW KEGS, in prime order, direct from Balti-

more, just received by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,

No. 6 Main Street, Lexington, June 10, 1838.

Marble Factory, North Upper Street, Corner of Short Street.

R EPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and will continue to have a general assortment of every article in his line of business, viz:

Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones; Door Sills and Steps; Window Sills and Heads; Paint Stones and Mullers; Stones for Saddlers; Impost Stones for Prismers; Marble Tables for Fire Places; Mortars and Candy Tables for Confectioners; Milk, Pump and Water Spout Troughs, &c. &c.

All of which he expects to sell cheaper than any establishment in the West. The work will be warranted of the best materials, and executed in the best manner.

Plans can be furnished of ancient and modern monuments, European and American.

I flatter myself, that, having a stock of work on hand superior to any in the state, and my prices more reasonable, that if any person wanting any of the above articles would call at my shop and judge for themselves, it would be to insure my success.

P. DOYLE.

N. B. Having an unusual large stock of Marble on hand, I propose selling 10 per cent. cheaper than any other shop in the West, that works the same materials.

Old Stone Work repaired and cleaned, if brought to my shop.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1839.

NO. 5.—VOL. 54.

and cities on every prairie. It is understood that Mr P. intends taking out a patent for his invention. His ingenuity and perseverance deserves a rich reward,

W. P. H.

From the Louisville Journal.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—We yesterday had the pleasure of visiting the room of Mr Oliver Frazer, on 5th street, near Jefferson. Mr F. was the favorite pupil of Jouett. He commenced his profession of portrait painter 8 or 9 years ago, in Lexington. The early productions of his pencil discovered extraordinary talent, and clearly evinced, that with the proper opportunities he would eventually rank with the first of American artists. After painting many portraits, some of which are now regarded as admirable specimens of art, he visited Europe, where he remained for three years and a half, pursuing his studies through the whole of that long period with the zeal of one whose nature glows with all the enthusiasm and genius of a true artist. Something more than a year ago, he returned to Lexington. His productions since his return show, that the time and money which he spent in Europe were not mis-spent. If before he visited Europe he was the best native western artist, he stands now side by side with the first of American artists. Mr F. has but one fault that can be called which seems inseparable from true genius—he is too modest, too shy in placing himself before the public eye. He is desirous, that his works shall speak for him, and, though he has few specimens at his room, there are enough to satisfy any true connoisseur, that he deserves all we have said of him. In his name, we invite the lovers of his art to visit his room.

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT IN PLANTING CORN.—A few weeks since we published a communication from a correspondent, giving the results of an experiment in planting corn, by Hart Massey, Esq. of this village. Mr. Massey called upon us on Saturday last to correct an important error in said communication, and invited us personally to examine the said field, which we accordingly did, and now give the results of our observation.

Mr. Massey took the seed corn with which he planted the field, a small quantity, and soaked it in a solution of saltpetre, commonly called salt-petre, and planted five rows with the seeds thus prepared. The remainder of the field, we believe, was planted by the same individual. Now for the result. The five rows planted with corn prepared with saltpetre, will yield more than twenty-five rows planted without the preparation. The five rows were untouched by the worms, while the remainder of the field suffered severely by their depredations. We should judge that not one kernel saturated by saltpetre was touched, while almost every hill in the adjoining rows suffered severely. No one who will examine the field can doubt the efficacy of the preparation. He will be astonished at the striking difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

Here is a simple fact, which if seasonable and generally known would have saved many thousand dollars to the farmers of this county alone in the article of corn. It is a fact, which should be universally known, and is, in all probability, one of the greatest discoveries of modern times in the neglected science of agriculture.

CONGRESS.

Unless a new spirit comes over this body, very little, we apprehend will be effected, during the present session, in the shape of business. The time will be spent in party speeches personal invectives, points of order, and calling the yeas and nays. The great interests of the nation, the prosecution of measures on which the welfare of millions is at issue, are to be criminally neglected, or utterly forgotten, in the gratification of private vanity, or political animosity.—How far the public will sanction such an abuse of trust, power, and privilege, remains to be seen. The nation that has the power of enforcing its will, of redressing its grievances, and through supineness or cruelty fails to exert it, is not entitled, even in her deepest calamity, to sympathy or respect.—Christian Statesman.

An anecdote to the following purport is going the round of the papers:—One of the most pleasing cantatrices of the Persian stage was a short time since on a provincial tour with her husband when she found herself exposed to the disagreeable assauds of a rich old Turk. One of the principles towns of France: this person could devise no other means of making himself welcome to the lady than by writing her a very impudent letter, and enclosing in it a note of 500f. Feeling the insult very warmly, the lady put the note into the husband's hands, who, to avenge himself as a man of wit and good sense, wrote exactly a similar note to the wife of the old gentleman, a young woman like his own, enclosed in it the 500f. note, and sent it to her with proper mystery and precaution.

This lady, not less insulted in her affections than the cantatrice, gave the letter to her husband, who concealed his astonishment, and affected to treat the affair as one that had better be hushed up than made a noise about. His wife, however, who was not aware of the real circumstances of the case, was by no means disposed to take it so easily; and accordingly went off to the cantatrice to tell her of her husband's supposed infidelity. An explanation ensued, and the result has been a legal demand of separation, *corps et biens*, made by the lady against the old gentleman.—Galigani's Messen-

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE & CHAIRS.



In addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of UPHOLSTERING, on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c.; MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837 48-1f

NEW GOODS.

OREAR & BERKLEY, (No. 37, Main-Street.)

ARE now receiving and opening an extensive and well selected assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN

MERCHANDIZE.

Their Goods were selected with great care in the Eastern Markets, and comprise all the variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, viz—

Cloths, Cambrics and Cassins; French, British and American Prints; Brown and Bleached Cotton; Flannels and Blankets; Muslin De Laines, in great variety; Large Stock of Ribbons and Bonnets; Fine and Coarse SHOES and BOOTS, for Gentlemen;

Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS; also, Stair and Passage Carpets; QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE and GROCERIES.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838 48-1f

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO—

I met thee mid the gay and fair,
Where all was joy and glee—
And marked thy silver ringlets rare,
Which hung so richly free.

Around thy neck of purest white,
And cheeks of rosy hue,
They played in glowing clusters bright,
With smiles forever new!

'Twas on thy brow I quickly traced,
Those features beaming fair—
And knew thy charms a beauty graced,
An intellect most rare.

Tho' short the time since first I met,
That graceful form of thine,—
It is enough! I'll ne'er forget!
Thy virtues round me twine.

And if perchance in time to come,
I move afar from thee,—
While thou shalt grace thy pleasant home,
Wilt thou but think of me?

And where e'er my lot is cast,
Be it on India's sea,—
Thy image round my heart shall last,
While I remeber thee!

B. W. B.

Lexington, Jan. 1839.

MISCELLANY.

BLANNERHASSET.

The following article, which we copy from the Louisville Register, was written by a gentleman who had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the facts related in his communication?

Who was Blannerhasset? and what has become of him? Having lately seen in the New York and Philadelphia papers, several fictitious notices of this celebrated personage, is the apology which the writer of this article offers for giving what he believes to be the true history of this man's career, and final exit from the troubles of this world—which will be much easier to do than to write a highly colored picture of things which never existed except in the fancy of some novel writer. The authority for the facts herein disclosed by the writer, is believed to be authentic, and of the highest character.

In the first place, who was Blannerhasset? In answer to this question our information is, that it was a name assumed by an individual whose real name was Lewis Carr, who was born in Ireland, as has always been stated. His family were highly respectable, and an elder brother filled the station of Secretary to the Government of Calcutta, in the East Indies, to which place young Lewis went as an ensign in the engineer department, where he remained about two years, in which time he was engaged in several scrapes and intrigues which finally compelled him to resign his commission and seek a place of refuge in the city of Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica, where he read law and commenced the practise, and also engaged in merchandising, by which means, and a secret connection with the buccaneers and pirates who hovered round the West India Islands and on the coast of Mexico, he amassed a splendid fortune, which he spent with equal profusion. While employed in this business, he frequently visited Mexico, and became acquainted with many of the leading men who were preparing the way for a revolution, which Carr foresaw must break out in a short time; and being a bold, unprincipled intriguer, he was perpetually engaged in difficulties, of one kind or another, until shortly before he came to the United States, an intrigue with the wife of one of the wealthy citizens of Kingston made that place too hot for him, and he sold out his property and came to the United States, and landed at New Orleans, and from thence up to Louisville, Kentucky, where, or in that section, he purchased some property, and finally located himself on the celebrated Island in the Ohio river, near Marietta. This move took place near the year 1803 or 4.

When he reached New Orleans he assumed the name of Blannerhasset. The beautiful and accomplished lady who accompanied and lived with him, was not his wife! She was — and had many fascinating accomplishments, which made her more worthy of Blannerhasset than he was of her. Col. Burr first saw Blannerhasset in early in the year 1805; and instead of Burr's seducing him, there can be no doubt that Colonel Burr received from him such an account of Mexico, its wealth, and disposition for revolution, as seduced him into the project of invading it, and the question as to who should be the great man, was one reserved by Lewis Carr, (Blannerhasset) until future events should develop themselves; as Carr always declared to his friends that he intended Col. Burr as the military which was to advance him to the supreme command of Mexico.

The movements of Col. Burr and Blannerhasset in the United States, during the year 1805 and 6, are already known, and of course need not be detailed in this statement. After their projected invasion of Mexico had failed, and Blannerhasset had broken up at his Island, he returned to New Orleans, where he left the lady who had been his companion, and he embarked for the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahamas, in the West Indies, and settled at Nassau, its capital, and recommended the practice of law. In a short time he obtained a lucrative practice, and married a lady of one of the most respectable families of that place, and was soon after disturbed by a visit from his Blannerhasset Island companion, who gave him much trouble before he could get her to retire in peace, which she did, and soon after returned to the United States, and now is believed to be a resident of one of the southern states. When settled in Nassau, he resumed his true name of Lewis Carr, and soon acquired a handsome living; but his

fortune, however, was not so great as to enable him to support his wife in style, and he was compelled to sell his property and return to the United States. He then took up his residence in New Orleans, where he became a lawyer, and soon acquired a large practice. He was soon after disturbed by a visit from his Blannerhasset Island companion, who gave him much trouble before he could get her to retire in peace, which she did, and soon after returned to the United States, and now is believed to be a resident of one of the southern states. When settled in Nassau, he resumed his true name of Lewis Carr,

From the Pontiac (Mich.) Herald.

MRS. LOUNT'S LETTER.

Pontiac, June 12, 1833.

To the Hon. JOHN ROBINSON,
Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

SIR—Woman cannot redress her wrongs—Her feeble arm is powerless! even were justice to be reached with certainty through fatigues in the tented field, and liberty be given to an oppressed, enslaved, and insulted people, 'tis not woman who should lead the way. It belongs to the "lion heart and eagle eye" of your sex, sir, to lead in war, to maintain a people's rights, to do or die in redressing their wrongs, to save their country from oppression and slavery. But to you, sir, Canada can never look for assistance. It has been said by an eminent author, that every man has his price, and however unjust the remark is with regard to others, I conceive it well applies to yourself.

This letter I intend as a partial exposure of the sufferings of myself and family and of the execution for treason of my beloved husband, Samuel Lount, M. P. P. I would remark that my husband was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1791, and emigrated to Canada when about 23 years of age. He had taken the oath of allegiance, and had become an adopted citizen of the Province. He was a reformer and a subject. He had become familiar with the constitution and laws of Great Britain, and where they were regarded and justly administered it gave him pleasure. During his life time he had frequently been requested by his fellow citizens to become a candidate for a seat in the Provincial Parliament, but refused repeatedly. At length however, he was taken up and elected. While in Parliament, he became acquainted with the leading men of the country, and being a liberalist in his opinions, united his political fortune with Dr. Rolfe, Mr MacKenzie, and other distinguished gentleman, who beheld with regret the corruptions of the government. They saw a rich and fertile country almost prostrate and ruined—a noble people possessed of the feeling and sympathies of men, trampled upon by the mercenary wretches whose places in office gave them power. Year after year Canadian grievances became more alarming, until almost the entire population groaned for relief—groaned beneath the yoke of their bondage. This, sir, no one knows better than yourself. And while seated upon the judicial bench, enjoying one of the highest offices in Canada, together with others, conceived the noble thought of working a civil revolution in the Province, and give liberty to a people whose chains you have since the outbreak of the war, most diligently labored to rivet closer upon them. This, with all your independence and seeming purity, you dare not deny. He whom you have been instrumental in consigning to the grave, and whose spirit is as pure as the angels in heaven, testifies to your guilt, despicable and most horrid—as friend, co-patriot, traitor and Judge.

True it is that my dear husband, whom your laws have torn from me and from his helpless children, espoused sincerely the cause of reform. Had the plans succeeded—the reform would have obtained—the Governor secured—and the Province freed without the shedding of a drop of human blood. Had not the mistake been made for rallying, the arms of the Province would have been taken by consent, and Sir Francis have been held in their power to answer for his oppressions. Those with whom my husband acted, were moved by the impulse of noble and generous sympathies. They panted not for offices, for those they enjoyed—they thirsted not for blood, for Canadians were their brothers—they were determined to drive a Nero from his throne, to rid Canada of a tyrant, and effect a civil revolution that would give happiness and prosperity to the country. Had they been successful Canadians to the latest posterity would have blessed them.

But, sir, all is not over yet. No Government whose only acts are those of violence and cruelty, whose statute book is stained with the blood of innocent sufferers, and whose land is watered by the tears of widows and orphans, can long stand contiguous to a nation abounding with free institutions. O Canada! my own country, from which I am now exiled by a party whose mercy is worse than death—I love thee still! Destruction hath overtaken thy brightest ornaments, and the indignant feelings of thy sons burn upon their hearts, but they dare not give utterance to their thoughts. How many mothers have suffered like me, the loss of home and all that could make that home pleasant. This, however, could have been borne. They who love liberty, and prize their independence above all earthly things regard not the loss of property. I do not write to excite your sympathy, for that I neither expect or covet; I write that Canada may know her children will not silently submit to the most egregious outrage upon private property, and even life itself. Sir, it beggars description, and is beyond my competency to relate my sufferings while a subject and a citizen of Canada. For the generous acts of a brave and noble hearted man I have seen his son taken before his mother's eyes, tied like a galey slave, and driven to prison as a felon: aye, more—I have seen the innocent youth covered with wounds received from a drunken and brutal soldiery, whose election it was to do the dirty work of officials. I have seen my husband's house pillaged, and his parlor made a soldier's camp, his property confiscated, and his heart-broken wife and six children thrown upon the charity of the cold world. I have beheld the husband and father in prison, condemned to death without the least shadow of a crime proved against him. I ask in the name of my country, are acts like these to be tolerated by an English Government, or is there on this earth an Englishman who does not blush at the recital of such acts of cruelty?

Sir, the officers of the Government of Canada, civil and military, are placed over the people without their consent. They form a combination too powerful for the prayers of an humble citizen to move. Be their acts however corrupt, the law is by themselves administered, and consequently they are beyond its reach, while if the private citizen offended, he is neither safe in his property or person. If these things are so, I ask you how long will the people of Canada tamely submit? Will they not soon rise in their strength as one man, and burst asunder the chains that bind them to the earth, and revolutionize and disenthral Canada from the grasp of tyranny?

Sir, savage nations respect my sex, and their female captives are treated with kindness. Your

Governor and his Council, together with a majority of your party, during the late difficulties neither respected private property nor the harmless and unoffending woman. With him and his minions, all were fit subjects on whom to practice cruelty.

After my lamented husband had been convicted I learned that Gov. Arthur had visited the prison, and it was hoped that mercy had called him thither. But there was no mercy in his obdurate heart—cruelty is the reigning demon of his passions. When Mr Lount was arrested and carried bound to Toronto, I immediately repaired there, but was not allowed by the Governor to see him. He told me that my husband "looked well." This I afterwards found to be false, as he had suffered much. An officer in the regular army, Capt. Fuller, finally obtained a pass for me, and I was allowed to go with him, and once see my husband. I found him a shadow, pale, and debilitated. Poor man! here I beheld him in prison, not that he had burned a city, for he had saved Toronto from flames—not that he had taken the lives of his enemies, for he was opposed to the shedding of blood. But he had opposed himself to the oppressors of his countrymen—and for this was doomed to suffer. On his trial he plead guilty—guilty of aiding in the revolution, nothing more. And for this was doomed to suffer death, which sentence was pronounced by your Honor, and on which occasion, I am informed, you trifled with his feelings and acted the demon. When I learned the result of the trial, I was again permitted to visit my husband. Learning that the Governor had been to see him, I was anxious to know the result of the interview. He told me 't would be no satisfaction to know.' I asked him if the Governor spoke kindly? He said, "No, he spoke harsh, and only added insult to injury." The day before my husband was executed, I, in company with a lady of Toronto, visited the Governor. On entering the room he requested me to sit down, but my errand was of importance. I told him that I was the wife of Samuel Lount, and had come before him to plead for mercy. He appeared obstinate and refused my petition. Thirty-five thousand of his subjects also asked him to interpose his power and save my husband from the sentence of the law. I then kneeled before him in behalf of my husband. With an air of disdain, he told me "not to kneel to me, but to kneel to my God!" I replied that I was kneeling in prayer to the Almighty that he would soften his heart, I told him my husband did not fear to die—that he was prepared for death; but it was his wife and children asking for his life to be spared. To this he sincerely replied, that "if he was now prepared for death, he might not be so well prepared at another time." O! monster, that he is to rule a virtuous people! He said they did not condemn my husband because he was guilty. "I do know (said he) if Rolf and Mackenzie were here mercy would be shown to them. Two lives were lost at Montgomery's and two must now suffer." At another time he said, "there were others concerned in this rebellion," and intimated that if my husband would expose them, he might yet go clear; but my husband always said he would never expose others, or bring them into difficulty; the cause he enlisted in was a good one, and before he would expose Mackenzie's Council, he would himself be sacrificed.

Thus far neither prayes or petitions could subdue the hard heart of the Governor, and I gave up my husband as lost to me and to Canada. The next morning came! the victim was led out; and the endearing husband and farther fell a MARTYR in the cause of Canadian Reform! Though thousands had petitioned for his respite, that his case might be laid before the home Government; all was of avail. Petitions, moistened with virtuous tears, nor the humble supplications of an almost heart-broken wife at the feet of the Canadian Governor could touch his heart or move his compassion. Did the law of honor or justice require this useless flow of blood, then I could not censure him. Every thing high and honorable—all that was generous and great in Canada, called upon Sir George Arthur in a voice of thunder to interpose his power, and rescue the life of a citizen whom Thirty-five Thousand and Canadians had petitioned to save. Call you this English humanity? Call you him a fit Governor to rule Canada?

Sir, could a tale of human suffering lead you to feel another's woe, I could relate a series of hardships brought upon me and my orphan children, by you, and others of the Tory party in Canada, that would call the full-grown tears to many eyes.

Was it for fear of an enraged and insulted people that Governor Arthur refused a defenseless woman the corpse of her murdered husband? No, for that people had no arms to defend themselves with. Why, then, when upon my bended knee, I begged the body of my husband, did he send me from his presence unsatisfied? The wrongs of Canada, and the blood of that innocent man, prey upon his mind, and he, like a coward tyrant, dare not let my husband's friends behold the iniquitous work he had done. He feared that when they saw the many curses of Lount and Mathews, the generous sympathies of a noble people, who have too long been ruled by threats, might rise and retributive justice fall with ten fold force upon himself and those who were his chief advisers. But sir, this relation is sickening and heart rending, and I shall close my letter to you that I may draw my mind from the horrible subject. Canada cannot long remain in bondage. She will be free. The lion will give way, and a bold star will eventually ornament the Canadian Standard sheet. Then will the names of Canada martyrs be sung by poets and extolled by orators; while those names that now give law to the bleeding people of Canada, will be loathed and forgotten by the civilized world.

And now, by the cruelty of the government, I find myself a widow, driven from home and kindred and a stranger in a strange land. I shall close this letter by saying that my husband, just before his tragic death, said he "he freely gave him (the Tories) for their cruelty, and that he was prepared to meet his God in peace."

ELIZABETH LOUNT.

BILL OF FARE ON THE GREAT WESTERN.—As a specimen of the dinners provided on board of the Great Western, our readers may take the following bill of fare: Breakfast—6 dishes broiled ham, 2 do fish, 6 do mutton chops, 100 eggs in omelets, 6 dishes devilled legs poultry, 6 dishes Indian meal. Dinner—6 tureens mock turtle, 2 dishes venison, 4 roast turkeys, 4 couple of ducks, 4 dishes roast beef, 4 do codfish, 4

couple of chickens, 6 dishes fried oysters, &c., 4 do stewed oysters, 4 do boiled mutton, 4 do macaroni, 6 do baked mashed potatoes, 6 do mashed turnips, 6 do mashed potatoes, 6 do parsnips, 6 do plain potatoes, 6 plum puddings, 6 custard do, 6 raspberry do, 6 apple do, 6 cranberry do, 2 cherry do, and all wines in abundance.—*Bristol Mirror.*

FATAL WRECK OF A SPANISH SHIP.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.

Melancholly Shipwreck and loss of Life.—The Spanish barque Argonauta, Capt. Avila, bound to Havana, from Santander, went ashore on Guinebord Key, on the morning of Tuesday, the 1st instant, at 8 o'clock. The captain, mate, crew, and seven passengers, (in all twenty four souls), took to the boats, and reached Cat Key in safety, leaving forty-seven passengers on board all of whom perished! The Arab, Captain G. Chase, brought to the city, this morning, sixteen of those that escaped, and the remaining eight went in the ship Leonidas to Mobile. The names of those who perished can be seen at the office of the Spanish Consul.

Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Chase for his humane conduct in taking off Cat Island the surviving sufferers of the Argonauta. Those saved had subsisted 43 hours without food or nourishment of any kind.

Eight of the above-named crew were kindly taken on board the ship Leonidas, Captain Akerman, bound to Mobile, who generously followed the example of humanity set by Capt. George Chase of the Arab.—*Courier.*

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE EMIGRANT TO HIS BRIDE.

Come away with me Mary,
Come away with me,
With the hand the heart Mary,
True lovers may not part Mary,
Come away with me:

To valley calm or mountain airy,
Forest close or open prairie,
Come away with me Mary,
Come away with me:

Come away with me Mary,
Come away with me,
Happiness's in view Mary,
We will prove it true Mary,
Come away with me:

To valley calm or mountain airy,
Forest close or open prairie,
Come away with me Mary,
Come away with me:

Come away with me Mary,
Come away with me,
Together smile or sigh Mary,
Together live and die Mary,
Come away with me.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.
ACTS PASSED AND APPROVED.

57. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Lawrence county. Relates to his settlement with the Auditor.

58. An act providing that certain legacies and devises shall not lapse. Legacies and devises to children and grand children not to lapse by the death of legatee or devise before testator; provided such legatees or devisee shall have children living at the death of the testator, who would have taken as heir by descent, or as distributee of the legatee or devisee.

59. An act to continue in force an act to allow the Independent Banks of this Commonwealth further time to collect and settle their concerns, approved January 5, 1836, and for other purposes. Continues the act in force for five years, and gives the Banks the same power to sue and be sued, as if their charters had not expired or been repealed.

60. An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Owen and Butler counties. Relates to settlements with Auditor.

61. An act for the benefit of Matthew Reid, and the infant children of Samuel M. Smith, deceased. Appropriates \$6 dollars to Reid, and the like sum to Smith's heirs, for the apprehension of Roswell Sturdevant, and committing him to the jail of Montgomery county.

62. An act to amend an act, entitled an act establishing in the town of Ghent, in Gallatin county.

63. An act to authorize certain land warrants to be served in the county of Clinton. Relates to lands appropriated to improve Grider's hill, in Clinton county.

64. An act to establish the town of Pleasant Hill, in Calloway county.

65. An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Christian, Wayne and Pulaski counties.

66. An act to allow additional Constables to the counties of Spencer and Calloway. Allows one to each.

67. An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to the county of Clay.

68. An act to allow an additional Constable as follows.

69. An act for the benefit of the heirs and representatives of Eliza Murray, deceased. Authorizes a petition to be filed in the Breckinridge Circuit Court.

70. An act to establish a state road from Litchfield, in Grayson county, to Mumfordsville, in Hart county. Appoints commissioners, Hiram Carico, of Grayson, and Henry Harrel, John Craddock, Washington Self, and James O. Logsdon, of Hart, and prescribes their duties.

71. An act for the benefit of Willie Sugg. Releases him from a forfeiture to a part of a tract of land.

72. An act abolishing an election precinct in Casey county. Repeals the precinct established by the act of December 5, 1822.

73. An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Allen. Establishes it at the house of William Suddes, Jr.

74. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Muhlenberg county. Relates to settlement with the Auditor.

75. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Clay county. Relates to settlement with the Auditor.

76. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Henderson county. Relates to settlement with the Auditor.

77. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Calloway county. Relates to his settlement with the Auditor.

78. An act to incorporate the town of Francesburg, in Union county.

79. An act allowing further time to enter and survey Kentucky land warrants, and to return plats and certificates of survey. Extends the time until January 1, 1841, and prescribes the duty of the Register.

80. An act for the benefit of Mary Kimes. Appropriates \$250 to her for keeping and maintaining John Kimes, an idiot, from 1829 to 1838.

81. An act for the benefit of Henry G. A. Blankman. Releases him from the restraints of the decree in Jefferson Chancery court, and permits him to marry at any time hereafter.

82. An act for the benefit of Keziah Craycraft. Divorces her from William Craycraft.

83. An act for the benefit of Henry Clay, Jr. Directs the Auditor to pay him \$198—the same having been paid by said Clay, upon land in Jefferson, listed for taxation in 1836, and he having given in the same land as a resident of Fayette, thus paying double tax on the same land.

84. An act for the benefit of John Cobb, Hezekiah Willis, Perry Waters and Shepherd Burch. Appropriates ten dollars to each, for apprehending a robber.

85. An act to change the name of Jameson to that of Modrell, and that of Rook to George Washington Farris.

PORK WANTED.

I WISH to purchase 40 or 50,000 weight of MERRICKABLE PORK, delivered at Capt. Armstead Blackwell's, within one mile and a half of Colbyville (15 miles from Lexington, near the Winchester road.) The Hogs will be received on foot or slaughtered, as may best suit the person selling.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—481

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell a small tract of VALUABLE LAND, six miles from Lexington, on the waters of Shannons run, Fayette county, near the Versailles Turnpike Road. The tract contains about 75 ACRES; about 20 acres of which are fine for Hemp. There is an excellent spring and plenty of good stock water, and a good Dwelling House. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine the Land. Terms moderate. Enquire of Mr. James O'Meara, Lexington, or to the subscriber 6 miles from Lexington, on the Versailles road. P. DORSEY.

Jan. 10, 1838—2-31 Observer 3 times.

RANAWAY

FROM the mouth of the Wabash, on the 22d October, a negro man named LAWSON, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weight about 150 lbs., remarkably well made; black; has a small foot and ankle; no marks recollect, except those on his back; is cunning and artful. He was purchased of the estate of John Bruce, Esq. of Lexington, and when last heard from was on his way to Lexington. A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the Jailer in Lexington. A. WICKLIFFE.

Nov. 15, 1838—46-tf

AUCTION

AND
MISSION STORE.

THE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of CAVINS & BRADFORD, for the purpose of transacting the AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in Hunt's Row, nearly opposite the General Opposition Stage Office, where they are prepared to attend to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.

I. T. CAVINS,
JAS. B. BRADFORD.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1838—47-tf

Sales of Real or Personal Estate, attended to in any part of the City or County.

LOTTERIES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

D. S. GREGORY & CO.

Prompt, Punctual and Persevering!

REMINISCENCES.

Retrospections are but too often attended with pain and regret—but

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1839.

We make our acknowledgments to Col. Roddey, one of our Representatives in the Kentucky Legislature, for several documents he has politely forwarded to us.

Mr. LARKIN B. SMITH, a Representative from this County, has addressed a note to the Editor of the Observer, stating that a bill had passed the Senate, authorizing the City Council of Lexington to borrow \$50,000 for the erection of another Medical Hall, and for other purposes; and stating that the bill will be retained by the Committee of Ways and Means, to which it had been referred, until the will and pleasure of the citizens can be expressed.

The Bill incorporating the Southern Bank of Kentucky, has passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of Ayes 61, Noes 36. The location of the Mother Bank is not made by the bill, but is intended to be made in a supplemental bill. The capital of the Bank is two millions. There are to be three branches located South of Green-River, and two North—the places to be designated by the President and Directors.

With infinite regret, we have heard of the rejection of the Charleston Rail-Road Bank, by a vote of 52 to 48. We acknowledge ourselves somewhat surprised at this result, and still hope that this measure, of such vital importance to Kentucky, may, in some way, again come before the Legislature, and ultimately receive the sanction of that body. The justice and liberality extended to the Southern part of the State, in the passage of their Bank Bill by so large a majority, would seem to warrant this conclusion.

Rail-Road Accident.—The Frankfort Commonwealth of yesterday has the following account of an accident on the Rail-Road. We are sorry to say that two of our citizens, Messrs. Jeremiah Kirtley and Benj. Gratz, were considerably but not seriously injured:

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT ON THE INCLINED PLANE.

On Monday evening, the Car from Lexington, after being detached from the horses, was pushed by hand (as is customary) to the brink of the plane, and got upon the inclination before the car, with the breakers, was ready to receive it. The consequence was, that it commenced descending with great velocity. The passengers jumped out as rapidly as they could, and all succeeded in getting out before it had reached the deep cut. Many were much bruised and stunned by the force with which they were hurled to the ground, but fortunately no lives were lost. Two gentlemen had each a leg broken in the fall.—Mr. Abercathy, formerly a Clerk in the Office of the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Campbell, a carriage maker, were the persons whose limbs were broken.

A fire broke out in Louisville on Sunday morning last, by which we learn that a wooden framed warehouse, and two or three other wooden buildings, with a considerable quantity of bacon and other property, were destroyed.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER has been re-elected Senator to Congress, for six years, from the fourth of March next, from Massachusetts.

Hon. REUEL WILLIAMS, Democrat, has also been re-elected for the same term, from Maine.

Commissioners to Ohio.—We were not of those who approved of sending Commissioners to Columbus. A majority of the Kentucky Legislature was of a different opinion, and Messrs. Morehead and Smith, in obedience to their appointment, wended their way to the Ohio seat of government, at vast expense to Kentucky; there, if not to be insulted, at least treated very cavalierly, by being refused the opportunity of explaining to the Ohio Legislature the grievances of which Kentucky complains. The want of courtesy on the part of Ohio, may, we fear, lead to events calculated to sour the feelings of the citizens of the two States, manifestly injurious to the interests and fraternal harmony which should subsist between neighboring States.

CONGRESS.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 21st, Mr. ADAMS made a statement, in the course of which, he distinctly averred, that "though he had so earnestly advocated the right of persons to petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, yet he was not himself prepared to grant their prayer." On the contrary, if the question were presented at once, he should vote against it. He knew not what change might be wrought upon his mind by a full and fair discussion; but as yet he had seen no reason to change his opinion, though he had read all that had been written and published on the subject by the Abolitionists themselves. Mr. A. then went at length into his reasons for offering the resolutions of inquiry on the controversy between Messrs. Stevenson and O'Connell.

Mr. A. having concluded his explanatory remarks at three o'clock, proceeded to present to the House his numerous petitions, praying for the abolition of slavery, for the repeal of the resolutions passed by the House on the 12th December upon that subject, and also that the mover of the same receive a vote of censure for introducing them into the House. Also, petitions praying for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, and against the admission into the Union of any new State tolerating slavery. Also, petitions praying for the establishing a congress of nations."

FRENCH WAR IN MEXICO.

The express slip received in yesterday's mail, brings in the New Orleans Bulletin the letter of Lieutenant FARRAGUT, of the United States navy, which gives additional accounts of the late sharp conflict at Vera Cruz between Admiral BAUDIN and General SANTA ANNA. The letter bears on its face the impress of fairness. The spirit in which the warfare is renewed, indicates a protracted and bloody struggle. It may endure until it becomes complicated with an European war, which is threatened in the movement of troops by Holland towards the frontiers of Belgium, of which intelligence is brought by the last advices from Paris of the 17th December. Belgium has been for centuries the battle ground of all Europe; and it would seem that the dragon's teeth sown at Waterloo are about to spring up in another crop of armed men. If so, all the nations whose blood enrich that spot, will be found to claim a share in the next harvest of the sword in that field, where never-satiated ambition has always carved its spoil.

Globe.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The following letter, addressed to us by the commander of the United States ship Frie, contains an account of the capture of Vera Cruz, and other particulars of interest, as late as the date of the 18th December:

DEAR SIR: I herewith send you an account of the attack on the town of Vera Cruz, by the French, on the morning of the 5th ult. The statement, such as it is, was collected from the foreigners who remained on shore, and the French officers themselves; the latter, however, do not give Santa Anna so much credit for his conduct, as the former.

On the morning of the 4th ultimo, it was announced that General Lopez de Santa Anna had been ordered to succeed General Rincon, and that war was about to be declared. Lt. Com't. Gardiner, Farragut, and Mr. Hargouet (the consul) immediately waited on the new commander-in-chief to ascertain the footing on which the American citizens would be placed. He received them with marked respect, and replied to their interrogatories, that "every respect would be paid to Americans; but that the Mexican Government had disapproved of the capitulation of the town, made by General Rincon, and had directed his (Rincon's) recall to Mexico for trial, and placed him (Santa Anna) in command, with directions to notify the French Admiral. First they nullify by States, and then they nullify by counties, and anon, it is probable every individual will be nullifying for himself.—Honduras opens her ports, to which Truxillo submits, but Omoa nullifies this decree. There is trouble enough.

From the Continent we have Paris dates to December 17, with the French King's speech. It is longer than usual, but a pattern of a speech, yet, in brevity. He states nothing new respecting the difficulties with Mexico and the Argentine Republic. Holland was preparing to march troops to the Belgian frontier. The Sardinian Government, it is reported, is about to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States. A charge d'affaires from Sardinia reached here yesterday, in the packet ship from Havre.

Southern exchanges have decidedly improved within the past week, to which the resumption of specie payments has contributed. On New Orleans the discount is but *half per cent.*—a mere *bazette*—and on Mobile but *1*1/2**.

From Canada, we learn that Sir John Colborne was to be installed on Wednesday as Governor of British North America. Five prisoners in Montreal were (yesterday) to be executed. Three divisions of the 11th regiment had reached Quebec from New Brunswick. The Quebec Gazette condemns *in toto* the reported proposition as to the North-eastern boundary.

U. S. Bank stock is 120. Flour is dull again. This market is full of foreign potatoes. Money is easier. Foreign exchanges rather dull at present rates.—*Nat. Int.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the packet ship Albany, Capt. Johnson, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have received Paris papers to the evening of Dec. 17th, and Havre to the evening of the 18th. They contain the speech of King Louis Philippe at the opening of the French Chambers, a translation of which will be found below.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—The French chambers were opened on the 17th Dec., by the king in person, who made the following speech:

GENTLEMEN PEERS AND GENTLEMEN DEPUTIES: Since your last session the prosperity of France has continued to increase, and her repose to be rendered more secure.

I am glad to meet you again that I may have your concurrence in still further meliorating a condition of things already so favorable.

My relations with foreign powers are all satisfactory. France occupies the position which belongs to her in the estimation of her allies, and in that of the world at large.

A Conference has been commenced in London on the affairs of Belgium and Holland, which I doubt not will have a pacific issue, giving independence to Belgium, and new guarantees to the respective of France.

In Italy the Austrian troops have retired from the Roman States. In conformity with the Convention with the Holy See, our troops have evacuated Ancona. The military occupation had ceased in those states, whose independence interests France so deeply.

Spain is still a prey to the same distractions and misfortunes. We continue to fulfil with all our allies all the claims of the treaty of the quadruple alliance. The government of the Queen Regent has continued to receive from us not only the succors which the treaty requires, but all that further support, which the interests of France allow to be afforded.

I hope that our differences with Mexico and the Argentine Republic are approaching their termination. The new naval forces which have recently left our ports, are before Vera Cruz, and have gone to obtain from the Mexican government that justice and protection which our commerce, after so long a time, demands.

In Africa, gentlemen, our persevering sacrifices are finding their recompence. The statements which will be presented to you, will convince you that your confidence in the views of my government has not been misplaced. Peace has not been interrupted this year; our position becomes stronger and better every day. In provinces of Constantine and Algiers, the operations, directed with skill and prudence, have given to our establishments the accessions of territory which their security and convenience rendered necessary.

Meanwhile the native inhabitants respect the authority of France, and obey without hesitation a regular and equitable administration! The creation of the Bishopric of Algiers is a new pledge of the stability of our possession.

The condition of our finances is more and more prosperous. The progressive and constant increase of the public revenue, attests the happy development of the national wealth and the prosperity enjoyed by all classes of the population. Particular interests, it is true, are suffering, and demand the attention of my government. Early in

directed their officers to keep their troops outside, and not enter the city till seven o'clock, but that he anticipated an attack from the French in a few minutes after the messenger left the ship. But in all there is much recrimination. The French accuse the Mexicans of having violated their faith by arresting some of their officers at the city gate, &c. After the return of the French boats to their respective vessels, the Prince de Joinville in the Creole, and two or three brigs, which laid under the castle, directed a very heavy bombardment against that portion of the city which intervened between them and the barracks, with a view to the destruction of the latter; but without the least success, as there were two or three very massive buildings intervening. The church of Merced, in particular, was very much injured. At two p. m. they ceased firing, and from that time to the present moment every thing has remained perfectly tranquil. The Admiral with his fleet, except the vessels under the castle, and the hospital ship under the sacrifices, ran down to Antonio Lizardo on the 6th ult. for winter quarters.

Gentlemen, the prosperous condition of our country for which I congratulate myself with you, is the result of the support so constant, and the perfect harmony of the great powers of the State. Let us not forget that this is our strength. This harmony may become still more complete and unalterable, the working of our institutions, at once free and regular, may show to the world that a constitutional monarchy can unite with the blessings of liberty, the stability which gives nations their power."

The port of Vera Cruz is declared, by Admiral Baudin's proclamation of the 22d ultimo, to be open to enter, but not to land goods; the slightest attempt at which will cause the confiscation of vessel and cargo. Tampico and other ports are declared in a state of blockade as formerly.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Lieutenant Commanding.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

From Central America we learn that the Federal Government is in a state of dissolution, as every State has declared itself independent. Honduras has separated itself, though some of the countries of Honduras have separated from the State, and given in their adhesion to the Federal Government. First they nullify by States, and then they nullify by counties, and anon, it is probable every individual will be nullifying for himself.—Honduras opens her ports, to which Truxillo submits, but Omoa nullifies this decree. There is trouble enough.

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The condition of our finances is more and more prosperous. The progressive and constant increase of the public revenue, attests the happy development of the national wealth and the prosperity enjoyed by all classes of the population.

Resolved, That a Committee of Invitation be appointed by the Chairman.

G. L. POSTLETHWAITE, Ch'm.
N. SHAW, Sec'y.

MARRIED—At Milton, Ky. on the 23rd ult. Mrs. C. Martin, formerly of Baltimore, to Mrs. Sarah McConnell, formerly of this city.

In this city, on Thursday last, by the Rev. N. H. Hall, Mr. William J. Hickey, of this city, to Miss Nancy Tudor, of Madison county.

On the same day, by the Rev. William Holcomb, Mr. Leander W. Macay, of Frankfort, to Miss Sophia J. White, of this city.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Whitfield Collins, of Harrison county, to Miss Nancy A. Clark, of this city.

WALKER HAWKINS.
Lex. Jan 17 1839 3 3t paid.

DIED—In this city, on Tuesday last, Mrs. MARY ANN RANDOLPH, consort of Mr. John H. Randolph. In this county, on Wednesday night last, at the residence of her father, Col. John Morgan, Mrs. MARY JANE YOUNG, consort of Samuel A. Young, Esq.

At Forest Retreat, Nicholas county, after a protracted and distressing illness, Mrs. JANE LEE CAMPBELL, wife of Mr. John F. Campbell, and daughter of Gen. Thomas Metcalfe.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL sell my farm, on which I now reside, in Fayette county, Ky. near and on the east side of the Tate's Creek road, about three and a half miles from Lexington, containing 166 acres of good land, well watered, and tolerably well improved; about one half in cultivation, the balance in wood set in blue grass—upon the usual payments. Possession can be had the first of March.

WILLIS ROUTT.
Jan 31, 1839—5-3t
Observer 3t.

FAYETTE COUNTY, S.C.

TAKEN UP, by Nathan Bosworth, Two *Filles*, one a bay, supposed to be 3 or 4 years old, about 15 hands high, the right hind foot white appraised at Forty Dollars.

The other a sorrel, supposed to be two years old, the left hind foot white; appraised to \$20, by D. C. Higbee and William Gray, this 5th December, 1838, before,

DANIEL BRADFORD, J. P.

Jan 31, 1839—5-3t

TO PRINTERS.

THE Proprietor of the establishment of the Covington Free Press, wishing to engage in other business, will sell the establishment, if application is made previous to the first of March next—after which time, if not sold, it will no longer be for sale.

The materials are all in good condition—the patronage extensive and rapidly increasing—the location healthy and pleasant—a growing and enterprising population, and we think an excellent opening for any one wishing to engage in the publication of a paper.

The proprietor has no other object in selling than a desire to relinquish the business entirely.

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana will confer a favor by publishing or noticing the foregoing.

LICENSES.

APPLICATIONS for Licences of all kinds, must be made to the Board at their regular meeting, on Thursday, the 17th day of February, 1839.

Attest: JAMES P. MEGOWEN, Clerk City.
Jan 17, 1839, 2-4t.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE

Prospectus of the Metropolis,
A Tri-weekly Newspaper, published at the City of Washington, at Five dollars per annum, in advance.

T. J. SMITH, EDITOR.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a Democratic newspaper at the political metropolis of the General Government, bearing the above title. He is aware that some persons will say, the premises are already occupied, and there is no use for another advocate of Democracy at the seat of the National Government.

With due deference to the opinions of all such, he will say, that he believes the crisis demands a man such advocates as can be brought into the field. At present there is not one Democratic paper in the Union to every three Whig papers, and in this respect our opponents have always had the advantage of us. But we will proceed to give the general features of our professions of political faith, relying with confidence on the liberality and patriotism of those in whose cause we have embarked our capital and our time, for aliberal patronage.

As an exponent of the practical principles of our party, we shall discuss the leading measures of policy of the contending parties of the day, and show in what consists the difference between the Democracy and their opponents, whether Federalists, or whatever other banner they may choose to fight under. Assuming for Democracy the broad panoply "that the end of society is the public good, and the institution of government is to secure to every individual the enjoyment of his rights," —"that the rights of man in society are liberty, equality, security of person and property," we shall treat every scheme to change this condition of things as antagonistic to the public welfare and dangerous to the public liberty.

We believe that much of the legislation of the present day is radically wrong, because calculated if not designed, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer," the leading object being professed to protect commerce, which already has the power of regulating and ruling every other pursuit and profession, and is fast assuming the right to control the operations of Government itself.

The opposition—our enemies—knowing the present, and foreseeing the prospective influence which commerce must necessarily exercise over any and every other power in the Government, have already secured that influence with a view to their own aggrandizement, and hence their extraordinary and unceasing efforts—their frauds and corruptions, to give the commercial influence perpetuity.

Banks are but the hand-maidens of commerce, and go to make up the full measure of its present vast but still increasing power, which is to be used, first to put down Democracy and put up Whiggery, and then to rear up such privileged orders as the money aristocracy of the country want.

Commerce, even connected with Banks, when in the pursuit of its LEGITIMATE ENDS, should be cherished as the germ of our national prosperity, the nucleus around which it reigns, but when perverted as an instrument to be used by men inimical to our free institutions—when prostituted to the vile purposes of political demagogues, with a view to bring Republican Government into disrepute, if not to destroy it—then we say, rather than it should be thus used, "PERISH COMMERCE."

In addition to these general objects, in which may be included an occasional resort to first principles, when the philosophy of Government will be discussed as a science; we shall keep our readers advised of all the interesting current events of the day, as we receive them from various sources; and during the session of Congress will furnish an early and correct, though brief daily abstract of the doings of that body. And while we give notice that our paper is mainly to be occupied with politics, we promise not to lose sight of the wishes of a respectable portion of newspaper readers, who always expect to find a portion of periodical miscellany, or light reading.

We are the uncompromising opponents of Bank monopolies, or monopolies of any and every kind; of Abolitionism and political Anti-masonry—and of every species of fanaticism which attempts to connect itself, or identify itself with, the political institutions of the country. We believe a crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican government, and that behoves every Democrat to buckle on the armor of his country's defense—to take up the weapons of political warfare, and resist, by all the means of political discussion, of appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and by a prompt resort to the ballot-box, not only the insidious approaches of the enemies of Democracy, in the form of monopolies, but the giant strides of the enemies of the Union, who are laboring for a severance of the Union by Abolition incendiaries.

It is for these purposes we cast our anchor forth amid the rolling waves of political disension, and unfurl our sail to the breezes of political elements. It will be seen we have a higher object in view than the mere making of pennies; we wish to give light to that part of the Democracy which possess the nerve upon which we mainly rely for the triumph and perpetuation of our principles—that great and vigorous arm of the national defence in time of war—of national prosperity in time of peace—the tempered and judicious "Democracy of numbers." We are the uncompromising opponents of Bank monopolies, or monopolies of any and every kind; of Abolitionism and political Anti-masonry—and of every species of fanaticism which attempts to connect itself, or identify itself with, the political institutions of the country. We believe a crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican government, and that behoves every Democrat to buckle on the armor of his country's defense—to take up the weapons of political warfare, and resist, by all the means of political discussion, of appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and by a prompt resort to the ballot-box, not only the insidious approaches of the enemies of Democracy, in the form of monopolies, but the giant strides of the enemies of the Union, who are laboring for a severance of the Union by Abolition incendiaries.

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HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED.

TALE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES

WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

OUR DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

OUR N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS AND THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—48

GREAT WESTERN U. S. MAIL LINE,

FROM the Mississippi River to Little Rock, Arkansas.—U. S. Mail Packet Wm. HULBERT, B. W. Martin, master. At Bolivia, passengers by this line will take the new and splendid steamboat Wm. Hulbert, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockroe, thence by splendid Troy built coaches to Little Rock, through in 34 hours.

At Little Rock, passengers by this line, take the splendid Troy COACHES every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockroe, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia. Through in 24 hours.

This line forms the connexion between the great U. S. mail line by steamboats on the Mississippi river, and the numerous U. S. mail lines by coaches, (recently established by the Departments) diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans mail lines at Bolivia, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.

Rockroe, the place which stages and steam-boats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render everything comfortable and convenient throughout this line. **ALL** baggage at the owners' risk.

A. TOBEY & CO.

Bolivia, August 2, 1838—32-6m

Prentiss' Pile Ointment.

THIS invaluable preparation has cured thousands: and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if referred to the commandment of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky.

TO RENT.

40 ACRES of good corn-ground for rent, on the Georgetown road, one mile and a half from Lexington.

SALLY GRAVES.

Jan. 17, 1839, 2-td.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 9, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Md., Class No. 4, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$12,000 56 Prizes of \$100

1 " 10,000 56 " 50

1 " 5,000 56 " 40

1 " 3,528 56 " 30

10 " 500 112 " 20

10 " 300 2,240 " 10

40 " 200 15,400 " Net 5

TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion.

A. S. STREETER, Lexington, Ky.

Main street, next door to the Library.

VENETIAN Blinds and Mattresses.

In addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN Blinds and Mattresses. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK,

January 3, 1838 1-tf No. 15, Hunt's Row.

Plough Making & Black-smithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. THE PLough-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough-Stoker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sep 7.—53-1f B. & H.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1839,

By S. D. McCULLOUGH, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains

The Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meridian, according to a well-regulated clock—the moon's place in the Ecliptic, &c. and the government of a man's body—figures of the constellations of the Zodiac, with descriptions of each—times of the Southern and Northern fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets and their satellites—their distances from the Earth, &c. &c.

Also—2 or 3 Appraisers in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

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